

A Summer Proposition.

Well, now there's the
ICE QUESTION!
You know you'll need for you know
it's a necessity in hot weather. We
know you are anxious to get that ice
which will give you satisfaction, and
we'd like to supply you. Order from
THE ORHU ICE & ELECTRIC CO.,
ROFFMANN AND MARHAM.
Telephone 311 Blue, Postoffice Box 605

E. W. Jordan

Is always well to the fr in genuine
Goods at Fair Prices.

STILL

The stores must keep in line with other
stores in frontage to the street

SO

The Government may ask me to move
back, which will lessen the size of my
store, and I must reduce my Immense
Stock to at least one-half. I therefore
extend to

GIVE ALL OF MY CUSTOMERS

The opportunity to buy goods at

PRICES

never heard of here. Come before you
buy elsewhere and you will say my
prices are all right.

E. W. JORDAN,
10 FORT STREET

AB SOP,

King Street, Territorial Stables Block.

Dealer in
Family Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
Island Butter, California and
Island Fruits.

Orders delivered to any part of the City

W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

Wm. G. Irwin, President and Manager
Claus Spreckels, First Vice-President
W. M. Giffard, Second Vice-President
H. M. Whitney, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer
Geo. J. Ross, Auditor

**Sugar Factors,
Commission Agents**

AGENTS OF THE
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Main 82. P. O. Box 806.

E. SUGASHOTEN,

IMPORTER OF

**Japanese Provisions
AND
Dry Goods**

Wholesale Dealers in Liquors and Beers
KING STREET NEAR BRIDGE.

HART & CO., LTD

THE ELITE ICE
CREAM PARLORS

Chocolates and Confections
Ice Cream and Water Ices
Bakery Lunch.

THE FINEST RESORT IN THE CITY

Oriental Goods

NEW IMPORTATION OF SILK
Goods. In the piece: Silk Handkerchiefs;
Silk Shawls; Decorated Flower Pots;
New Porcelain Cups and Saucers; Tea
and Dinner Sets; Carved Ivory; Rattan
Chairs; Carved Sandalwood Boxes.

The Goods are the Handsomest
In all Honolulu

WING WO CHAN & CO.

210-212 Nuuanu Street.

M. W. McChesney & Sons.

Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in
Leather and Shoe Findings.

Agents Honolulu Soap Works Com-
pany and Honolulu Tannery.

S. Kojima.

IMPORTER AND
DEALER IN

**LIQUORS,
Japanese Provisions,**

**General Merchandise,
AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES.**

412, 45 HOTEL STREET, HONOLULU.

Telephone White 241.

P. O. Box 906.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good
Queen Bee, pointing to the beautiful
hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a
real royal crown. I would trade my
golden one for it." That was long ago.
Now you can have a "real royal crown"
of your own, simply by using Ayer's
Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow
thick and long and stops it falling out.
When your hair is rich and heavy,
and when the closest inspection fails to
detect a single gray hair, you will cer-
tainly look a great deal younger, and
you will be much better satisfied with
yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Densmore No. 4

Have you seen it?

If not call at Hawaiian
News Co.

It is the most nearly per-
fect typewriter in the world.

In every detail that means
speed, fine work and least
fatigue to the operator, the
Densmore No. 4 is pre-
eminent.

Great improvements made
over the old models.

The price is

\$100.00

worth double to the man who
wants the best work and the
most work.

HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

RARE AND COSTLY Goods!

SUCH AS

**Satuma and
Cloisonne
Vases and
Fine Tea Sets**

IN PASSING SEE THE DISPLAY IN OUR
WINDOW

S. OZAKI.

Waverley Block, Hotel Street

S. SHIMAMOTO,

Merchant Street - - Honolulu, T. H.

**General Merchandise,
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Japanese Provisions,
Etc., etc., etc.**

P. O. Box 884. Telephone 314.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

**FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR THE
Scottish Union National Insurance
Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insur-
ance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Mu-
nich and Berlin.
Alliance Marine and General Assurance
Co., Ltd., of London.
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Alliance Assurance Company of Lon-
don.

OHTA,

Contractor and Builder,
House Painter

Kewalo, Sheridan Street, near King
Honolulu, H. I.

LARGE HOLDINGS ARE NECESSARY

ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLAN ON
LAND CONDITIONS IN
THE TERRITORY.

SPECIAL BUSINESS ONLY POSSIBLE
TO LARGE CONCERNS.

Land Should Not be Sold to Corpora-
tions Which Already Own a Thou-
sand Acres.

In Attorney General Dolan's opinion,
as to the constitutionality of the thou-
sand-acre clause in the Organic Act, is
the following description of the land
conditions in the Territory:

"It seems to me that whether the
thousand-acre clause deprives persons
of property without due process of law,
cannot be determined independently of
existing local conditions, which are
questions of fact.

"The capital and enterprise of this
Territory are concentrated in sugar.
Most of the land available for sugar
raising is devoted to that purpose. A
great part of the sugar land, owing to
the enormous cost of obtaining water
for irrigation, can apparently never be
used for diversified farming. This is
true of large portions of the islands of
Oahu, Kauai and Maui, but is not true
of the windward coast of the island of
Hawaii, where there is a comparatively
reliable rainfall.

"The evolution of the sugar industry
has made it impossible to produce
sugar independently and on a small
scale, as it is for the land owner of our
great-grandmothers, to compete with
the huge cotton and woolen mills of to-
day. A typical Hawaiian sugar planta-
tion represents a capital of from one
million to ten million dollars, and has
an area of from a few thousand to
eighty thousand acres, averaging some-
times from ten thousand to twenty thou-
sand acres. If the acreage approaches
the largest figure, a great part of it may
be worthless for any purpose, and a
great part of it is mountain forests,
available for the conserving of water.
Below the forests are pasture lands,
where the hundreds of horses and mules
used on the plantation are turned out
occasionally. Below the pasture lands
are the sugar lands. A map of such a
plantation may be compared to a map
of the United States. The different tracts
of land occupied under different patents,
deeds and leases corresponding to the
several states of the union. Here and
there are tracts owned in fee. Here and
there are tracts leased from the govern-
ment.

"Here and there are tracts
leased from individuals, and from other
corporations. These leases run all the
way from five to ninety-nine years.
Every now and then one expires. The
plantation may surround a native hill,
or land association, almost valueless on
account of its numerous and unascertain-
able owners. Here and there, also,
scattered over the plantation are
around its borders, are small holdings
occupied by owners in severalty. Ab-
sorption of land is in obedience to econ-
omic law. A small plantation cannot
spread hundreds of thousands of dollars
to get water and hundreds of thousands
for up-to-date milling machinery. Its
existence depends upon farming on a
gigantic scale.

"Except where ownership is essential
for conserving water supply, the chief
industry of these islands is not abso-
lutely dependent upon large holdings in
fee. Although the product of a thou-
sand acres of land will not justify the
cost of irrigation and of building and
operating a sugar mill, the corporation
free to lease lands and to make
contracts with neighboring owners to
irrigate the lands of such owners and to
do the work upon them requiring ex-
pensive machinery, and to buy their
cane. Indeed, some sugar corporations
own scarcely any land, while others own
nearly all the land they cultivate. But
the right to purchase land without limi-
tation of area is of great value.

"In many cases an individual pro-
prietor whose land is surrounded by or
adjacent to a sugar plantation, cannot
cultivate it independently and profit-
ably for he cannot obtain water for the
purpose of irrigation. The plantation
cannot afford to sell him water, unless
he devotes his land to sugar cane; for
its profits depend upon doing business
on a large scale, and one of its chief
problems is increasing its own water
supply, for which it may have already
expended many hundreds of thousands
of dollars. It is impossible for the
small land owner to combine with his
neighbors in like condition, if he has
any, and bring water from the moun-
tains. The expense of doing so is pro-
hibitory. In many cases, also, cut
worms and insect pests make diver-
sified farming unprofitable. A man's land
may be worth ten or even a hundred
times as much for sugar as it is for any
other use to which it can be put. The
owner may be substantially deprived of
nearly all of its saleable value unless
the plantation can buy it, or use or con-
trol it as a part of its enterprise.

"It is certainly true that the thousand
acre clause cannot deprive individual
owners of the entire value of their
lands for sugar purposes. Land values
as sugar tend to find their level as
water does, and if direct channels are
closed, circuitous ones, to some extent,
being about the same results. As long
as individual purchasers of sugar lands
can lease them to corporations, or can
make contracts for water and certain
services, and pay for the same, themselves,
they can and will pay a substantial por-
tion of what the fee would be worth to
the corporation. Nevertheless, the
right to sell directly to the only pur-
chasers that can make full use of the
lands is a substantial factor of their
value.

"A large portion of the Territory of
Hawaii is devoted to grazing lands, and
is worthless for any other purpose.
Three or four acres of good taro land
will support a family as comfortably as
will an average quarter section in the
western states. A thousand acres, like
a great part of the grazing lands of this
Territory—wild gorges, barren rocks,
and the desolation of lava flows, inter-
perred with patches of vegetation—will
not yield the owner the income of a
plantation laborer. On such land it re-
quires an area of a medium sized farm
for every bullock carried. While this
may not be material to the constitu-
tionality of the thousand-acre clause,
it illustrates the inequality of its
operation upon Hawaiian lands, which
may be high at a nickel an acre, or
cheap at a thousand dollars an acre.
"Assuming that the foregoing state-
ment of facts is judicially taken notice
of, or is admitted to be true, or is sub-
stantially proved, it leads to the follow-
ing questions:

"1. Does the word 'person' as used in
the Fifth Amendment include corpora-
tions?

"2. Should be subject to future legisla-
tive changes—in such right or privilege
property, in which the judicial con-
stitution cannot be deprived without due
process of law?

"3. Is the right of privileges of indi-
vidual landowners to sell their lands
directly for the uses that constitute
their chief value 'property' of which
they cannot be deprived without due
process of law?

"4. If the answers to the three pre-
ceding questions, irrespective of the
fourth, should be in the affirmative,
they lead to the fourth, namely, does
large corporate ownership of real estate
in the Hawaiian Islands amount to
such a public peril as to justify applica-
tion of the maxim 'The public safety is
the supreme law?' Does it, for exam-
ple, come within the principle of deci-
sions sustaining laws prohibiting the
manufacture of spirituous liquors, even
where the result is a substantial de-
struction of the value of distilleries
lawfully erected prior to such legisla-
tion? In other words, is the thousand
acre clause within the police power of
Congress?

"Some of the above questions cannot
be answered off-hand. It may be that
strong lawyers, after patient and thor-
ough study, will reach opposite conclu-
sions as to whether the thousand
acre clause, applied to conditions
here, conflicts with the Fifth
Amendment to the Constitution of the
United States. I think the Territorial
government, until a court of competent
jurisdiction holds otherwise, should act
on the presumption that it does not,
and that it applies to the full extent
which Congress evidently intended. In
case of a sale of public land, I think it
should be accepted from a corpora-
tion owning a thousand-acre."

JANUARY WEATHER.

Was generally fine with a few days
cold spell.

In his meteorological summary for the
month of January, Prof. Lyons gives
the following:

Temperature mean for the month 70.8;
normal, 70.1; average daily maximum,
74.5; average daily minimum, 65.6; mean
daily range, 10.9; greatest daily range,
29.5; least daily range, 5 degrees; high-
est temperature, 79; lowest, 55.5.

Barometer average, 29.995; normal 29-
950; highest 30.17, on the 1st; lowest, 29-
75, on the 24th; greatest 24-hour change
0.11, 1. c. from any given hour on one
day to the same hour on the next;
"lows" passed this point on the 9th and
24th; "highs" on the 1st and 16th.

Relative humidity, 72; normal, 76.7;
dew point, 60.8; normal, 62.8; absolute
moisture, 5.89 grains per cubic foot;
normal, 6.27. Lowest dew point, 40th
and 24th.

Rainfall, 0.39 inch; normal, 3.46; rain-
record days, 15; normal, 16; greatest
rainfall in one day, 0.06 on the 25th; total
at Kakaia, 4.20; normal, 9.15; at
Kaplanui Park, 0.13; normal, 2.00.

The artificial well level fell during the
month from 34.05 to 33.95 feet above
mean sea-level. February 1, 1901 it
stood at 34.03.

Trade wind days, 25; (4 of NNE)
normal, 14; average force of wind dur-
ing daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.5;
cloudiness, fiftieths of sky, 27.

Approximate percentages of district
rainfall, South Hill, 28; North Hill, 69;
Hamakua, 50; Kohala, 60; Waimea, 68;
Kona, 86; Kau, 25; Puna, 55; Maui, 50;
leeward Oahu, 8; windward Oahu, 49;
Suaui, 25. The official figures for the
heavy rainfall of December previous
were, twenty-four hours to the morning
of the 24th, 28.50 inches; to the morning
of the 25th, 16.80, making 45.30 in all,
which amount is reported as falling in
the space of twenty-eight hours, at
Lanikai, North Hill, at 500 feet
elevation.

Mean temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hill
District, 100 feet elevation; average
maximum, 78.7; average minimum, 65.9
Waimea, Hawaii Island, 2300 elevation,
89.9 and 60.2; Kohala, 521 elevation, 74.6
and 44.7; Waikua, Kaula Maui, 250
elevation, 73.7 and 53.0; W. E. Castle,
Kulaokulua, 65 feet elevation, highest,
70; lowest 57; mean 70.3.

The month of January was charac-
terized by fine weather, the only other
noteworthy feature being the cold
wave from 24th to 27th.

RANCHING CORPORATION.

The James Hopper Company filed ar-
ticles of incorporation yesterday after-
noon with capital stock of \$50,000. The
company will do a general ranching
and agricultural business, dealing in
horses and other products and erecting
mills, etc., as may be needed. The
shares are held as follows: Ellen L.
Hopper, 100; Mary H. Peterson 95; Mar-
garet L. Hopper 100; Ellen H. Brown 95;
E. W. Peterson 5; W. E. Brown 5; W. L.
Hopper 100. The capital may be in-
creased to \$500,000.

TO MARK NEW BOUNDARIES.

Fred W. L. Lowell of the surveyor's
department, has gone to the Hamakua
coast to mark the boundaries of several
homesteads. The stakes were destroyed
by the forest fires which ravaged that
section last summer.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital.....Yen 24,000,000
Paid Up Capital.....Yen 18,000,000
Reserved Fund.....Yen 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

The Bank buys and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange, issues drafts
and Letters of Credit, and transacts a
general banking business.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On fixed deposits for 12 months, 4 per
cent per annum.
On fixed deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per
cent per annum.
On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 per
cent per annum.

Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

New Republic Building, Honolulu H I

Olaa Assessments.

The 20th assessment of One Dollar is
now bearing interest at the rate of 1
per cent per month.

Notice is hereby given the stock-
holders, that no further assessments
will be called prior to June 1st, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten (10) days after the
same are due, at the rate of one per
cent per month from the date on which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of the B. F. Dilling-
ham Company Limited, Stangenwald
Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Lim-
ited.
Honolulu, T. H. July 20, 1901.

Skillful Workmen are Employed

As our bicycle repair department and we are better
fitted with proper machinery to do good work than any
other place.

Besides doing all kinds of bicycle repairing we have built
up a large business in putting on

Latimer Carriage Tires

and the growth of this business is due to good workman-
ship and moderate prices.

E. O. Hall & Son, Limited

EHlers BLOCK FORT STREET.

New Zealand Sends for Your Table

Something very nice in the way of dry onions. At this time of year
California onions are soft and sprouting. The New Zealand onions
are now hard and firm, and those who are fond of the vegetable will
find them a delicacy.

Besides this we received some NEW ZEALAND CHEESE, both in
tins and open, also, MULLET IN TINS, put up like salmon, and you
will find all the above goods a delightful change.

Telephones:

H. MAY & CO., Ltd

THE POPULAR GROCERY.

Boston
Block,
Fort St.

**U. Sekomoto has removed
to Robinson Block, 32
Hotel Street. New Store
and new and large stock
of Gentlemen's Furnishing
Goods, Japanese Goods, etc.**

NEW LINE OF

**Stanley and Golf Shirts,
50 cents to 75 cents**

K. ISOSHIMA,

King Street next to Castle & Cooke

A. A. MONTANO,

**Leading Dressmaking House and
Millinery Parlors**

BIG SHIRT WAIST SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. ALL WAISTS
MARKED BELOW COST.

H. F. DAVISON, Manager

PHONE MAIN 311. ARLINGTON BLOCK, 205 HOTEL ST.

S. HIROKAWA, Bamboo Furniture

Neat and Handsome
Designs, made to order.

583, Beretania Street, near Punchbowl.

AMERICAN SALOON

Wilhelm Schilling, Proprietor.

PRIMO BEER ON TAP AND IN BOTTLES
TEN CENTS A SCHOONER.
Also Cigars, Tobacco and Cold Drinks,
Liliha Street Near Vineyard.

HIROSE SHOTEN,

1079 Aiaa Street.

**JAPANESE DRY GOODS
AND PROVISIONS**

NEW BY EVERY STEAMER.

P. O. Box 885.

Tel. Blue 392.